

# The Salt River Journal.

A. H. BUCKNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"POWER IS EVER STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### From the Family Magazine ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG MEN.

BY S. G. ARNOLD.

The celebrated Hannah More tells a beautiful story of an old clock, which suddenly came to the resolution to stop ticking, in consequence of having thought over the vast number of ticks which it would be obliged to make in a given time; but which was induced to resume its accustomed labor, on learning that although it was required to make such an incredible number of strokes, yet a certain amount of time would always be given for a tick, and although a thousand strokes might be thought of in a moment it would not be required to accomplish them in many hours.

Now it has often appeared to me that young men are discouraged from making those exertions which are necessary to success in playing the great drama of life, by precisely the same reasons which governed the farmer's old clock. When they look forward to the toil, privations, and self-denial which are required to obtain knowledge and distinction, they are startled at the sight, and although many of them set out with the best intentions and the most praiseworthy ambition yet as soon as they find that knowledge is not obtained by institution, but is the result of the hard and incessant toil, they weary in the way of well doing, and like the old clock, soon become tired of ticking.

There is another class of young persons who seem to be impressed with an idea that the mantle of greatness, like the dew of heaven, falls upon the gifted sons of genius unasked and unsought—that it is not so much the result of effort as of fortune—and deeming it beyond their reach, they fail to put forth those exertions which are absolutely requisite to success, and without which they can never attain to any high degree of excellence, however liberally they may have been endowed by nature. This is a delusion which cannot be too soon dispelled. An honorable distinction is purchased only by toil and self-denial—by painful vigils, and persevering efforts. It requires the same steady and unceasing application which was exhibited in the pendulum of the farmer's clock, and like that clock, it will be well for all our young friends to reflect that although many ticks must be made before they arrive at the consummation of their hopes, yet a moment will always be allowed for the accomplishment of each tick.

I know many complain that they have not time—that they are obliged to labor for their bread—that Providence has denied to them the means of storing their minds with knowledge. But is this really true? Is it not rather true that most young men waste the time which has been abundantly provided for the cultivation of their minds, in the polluting haunts of dissipation—in scenes of idleness and self-indulgence—in the vanities and follies of fashionable life? Is it not true that they squander their time in a most wanton and wasteful manner without any just appreciation of its value or any apparent knowledge of the mighty results which would follow its careful improvement?

Look at the example of that persevering young man, William Cobbett! Born of poor and obscure parents, he was brought up without education, and at the age of twenty he was scarcely able to read intelligibly. At this time, or soon after, he ran away from home, and found himself in London with only half a crown in his pocket. He however fortunately found employment and devoted his spare moments to the improvement of his mind, and at the end of a year had read all the books of a circulating library, to which he found means to subscribe, and had made himself a very fair writer. After this he enlisted as a soldier and came to America, where he underwent many hardships, but amid them all obstinately persevered in the cultivation of his mind; and in the tumult and bustle of a camp, commenced and completed the study of the English Grammar.

By such means it was that Mr. Cobbett became one of the most powerful and voluminous writers of the age; and finally, raised himself to a seat in the British Parliament. By such means the poor unlettered boy,

without relations and friends, while a private soldier, and on a pay of sixpence per day, laid the foundation of a name which is not soon to be forgotten. His bed was his study, his knapsack was his bookcase, a board laid across his lap was his writing desk, his time the hours redeemed from the duties and bustle of a camp—Even to buy a pen or a sheet of paper, he was obliged to forego some portion of his daily food, already narrowed down to a scanty pittance, and to obtain light for the evening was utterly impossible; yet, amid all these difficulties, Mr. Cobbett found means to progress in his pursuit after knowledge and to lay the foundation of his subsequent fame.

The example of Dr. Franklin is but little less instructive. Bred to the trade of a printer, and, from a boy, obliged to labor with his hands for his subsistence, he contrived so to redeem his time, by applying to some useful purpose the hours which others throw away in idleness, that he became one of the most distinguished men of his own or any other age. And the circumstances of Franklin are the circumstances of thousands. He was apprenticed to a regular business, with no other means of support than his daily employment. He felt the same disposition which other young men feel to spend his time and money in the pursuit of what is commonly called pleasure; but the example of men who had, under every disadvantage, raised themselves to respectability, stimulated him to exertion: he denied himself these pleasures—he bought books with his scanty earnings and spent his hours in reading. His industry, punctuality, faithfulness and knowledge, brought him into notice, and although for many years he continued to labor with no better prospect of distinction than many others, yet he found his reward in continued health, cheerfulness, and happiness, and at length came to be the wonder and admiration of the world.

The case of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clark affords another instructive example for the encouragement of young men under difficulties. This extraordinary man was of poor but respectable parentage, without friends or education, and the early part of his course was a constant contention with the difficulties of his position; but the poor and unfriended boy, by diligence and a choice economy of time, soon became the companion of the wise and great, and besides being one of the most learned men of his age, was also one of the most extensive and useful authors.

Now if men under such very discouraging circumstances have pressed forward to the attainment of an honorable distinction, why should not others do the same? It is true, that, like the farmer's old clock, it requires a constant ticking—a constant vigilance lest the half hours and the minutes run to waste; but let no one complain that he has not the time; and especially let him be careful that he does not throw away half an hour in idleness because he has not a whole day.

By a proper improvement of time, there is not a young man in our broad and beautiful country, who might not obtain an excellent education without neglecting his daily business or any important duty; besides laying up for himself a sure and certain store of happiness on which he could draw at any moment of his life, and providing for himself and family an honorable name and a comfortable livelihood.

Let the application, the unwearied perseverance and noble example of others stimulate them to exertion. Their facilities of acquiring knowledge are tenfold greater than those of Clark or Franklin, or Cobbett. Many of them have access to the richest libraries, the most useful and instructive lectures, and being mostly occupied only ten hours of the day in their regular business, have abundant leisure for the cultivation of their minds.

It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of labor which may be performed even in the course of so short a time as is allotted to the human life. Witness the volumes of Johnson, Addison, and especially, of Sir Walter Scott. Look at the immense results which were accomplished by the energy, industry and genius of Napoleon—contemplate the unceasing application of a Wesley, or a Brougham, or a Cromwell, or a Clark, then ask yourself if you have a right to complain of the want of time.

Let me say once more, then, to my young friends, that the path of honor and distinction is before them, and that the considerations are strong for inducing them to walk therein. In our own country, industry never goes unrewarded; and a proper improvement of time, while it furnishes you with the means of constant enjoyment, will also, if accompanied by virtue and honor, certainly carry you forward to that distinction which you so earnestly desire. But you must, among all your discouragements, remember the example of the farmer's old clock, and not get tired of ticking.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

No. 1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
City of Jefferson, November, 1840.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the State of Missouri, has the honor of laying before the General Assembly, the following Report, showing the receipts into, and the disburse-

ments from the Treasury from the 30th September, 1838, to the 1st October, 1840.

## RECEIPTS.

First Fiscal Year.  
1838, 1st quarter, 83,483 73  
1839, 2d " 64,508 27  
3d " 111,651 77  
4th " 184,362 92

Second Fiscal Year.  
1839, 1st quarter, 81,253 97  
1840, 2d " 40,824 88  
3d " 12,169 50  
4th " 40,285 56

183,563 91  
451,362 93

Total two fiscal years, \$634,926 84  
The receipts into the Treasury are composed of the following items, to wit:

## FUNDS.

Revenue, \$174,319 98  
Building capitol, 145,000 00  
Commissioners of Permanent Seat of Government, 4,861 74  
Seminary Fund, 398 16  
Loan Office, 96 90  
Saline Fund, 8771 13  
Subscription to State University, 20,075 00  
Loan for Militia service, 93,866 66  
Loan for Board of Internal Improvement, 20,000 00  
State stock dividends, 53,939 59  
Bonus on private bank stock, 1,018 75  
Dividends on sinking fund, 375 55  
Dividends on common school fund, 96,200 44  
Dividends on Seminary fund, 16,002 93

\$624,926 84

## No. 2.

### DISBURSEMENTS.

In the Treasury for two Fiscal Years.

First Fiscal Year.  
1838, 1st quarter, 53,354 67  
1839, 2d " 114,913 31  
3d " 132,268 76  
4th " 118,223 69

Second Fiscal Year.  
1839, 1st quarter, 44,176 59  
1840, 2d " 56,610 02  
3d " 38,172 69  
4th " 65,229 49

204,188 79  
418,770 43

Total amt of 2 fiscal years, \$622,959 22

## EXPENDITURES.

The Disbursements of the Treasury for the two fiscal years, are composed of the following items, to wit:

Civil officers, \$46,519 38  
Building capitol, 145,318 24  
Militia officers, 813 21  
Contingent expense of the militia, 2,041 35  
" " Aud'r public ac'ts, 1,089 11  
" " Secretary of State, 1,623 23  
" " Attorney General, 456 06  
" " General Assembly, 4,801 06  
" " Elections, 357 83  
" " State Treasurer, 448 44  
Pay of General Assembly, 41,385 13  
General contingent fund, 26,247 62  
Assessing, &c. Revenue, 16,012 71  
Public printing, 7,664 24  
Road and canal fund, 1,292 25  
Special Acts, 140,544 47  
County revenue, 1,457 93  
Copying Laws and Journals, 818 58  
Distributing Laws and Journals, 542 00  
State Library, 592 29  
Contingent exp's of Penitentiary, 1,251 98  
Publishing decisions of Sup. court, 3,318 99  
Board of Internal Improvement, 20,000 00  
Subscription to State University, 20,075 00  
Common school fund div. invested, 96,200 44  
Saline fund for use of com. schools, 7,385 63  
Seminary funds div. invested, 24,890 54  
Sinking fund dividend invested, 6,061 61

622,959 22

## No. 3.

Balance of money in the Treasury 1st October, 1838, 52,168 13  
To which add Dividends Seminary Fund not transferred by the bank to the late Treasurer's credit, 1,299 99

53,468 12  
To which add receipts for the two fiscal years ending 30th September, 1840, 634,929 84

688,394 96  
Deduct disbursements for the two fiscal years ending 30th September, 1840, 622,959 22

65,435 74  
Checks drawn by the late Treasurer, and paid by the Bank within the two fiscal years, 42 71

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1840, 65,393 03

The foregoing statements are composed of the following items, to wit:

## FUNDS.

Revenue, 36,172 35  
Seminary Fund, 6,600 14

Saline Fund, 553 81  
Road and canal Fund, 1,653 38  
State Stock Dividends, 3,697 21  
Sale of Lots in Jefferson city, 4,810 23  
Loan Office, 81 00

53,468 12

The balance in the Treasury 1st Oct. 1840, consists of the following items:

Dividends in Bank, 46,350 44  
Wolf certificates, 7,629 00  
Cash in Treasury, 11,413 59

65,393 03

## No. 4.

Credits of the Treasurer in the Bank of the State of Missouri:

Balance in Bank 1st Oct. 1838, 14,501 46

Credits in the Bank for the two fiscal years, commencing 1st Oct'r, 1838, and ending 30th September, 1840, 430,649 90

Total amount of credits in Bank, 445,061 36

Checks drawn on the Bank for the two fiscal years, commencing 1st October, 1838, and ending 30th September, 1840, 398,630 21

46,393 15

Deduct two checks drawn by the late Treasurer, and charged by the Bank within the two fiscal years, 42 71

Leaving in the Bank 1st Oct. 1840, 46,350 44

## No. 5.

In laying this Report before the General Assembly, the Treasurer deems it his duty to call your attention to the following observations, and submits them for your consideration: Agreeable to the annexed report, the balance of money remaining in the Treasury on the first of October, 1840, is \$64,393 03 which is composed of different funds, a part of which has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank of Missouri. The above amount includes State stock Dividends amounting to \$52,869 60, the statement of the Bank with the Treasurer accompanying this report, shows a credit in the Bank to the Treasurer of \$46,350 44, consequently the Treasurer has overdrawn on the State dividends the sum of \$6,519 16. The Bank in their account current forwarded to the Treasurer, had erroneously placed to the credit of the Treasurer a greater sum than he was justly entitled to. The amount overdrawn is now in the Treasury, and will be replaced in the Bank to make up the dividends. The Treasurer will also call your attention to the State stock dividends which ought to be in the Bank, amounting to \$52,869 60. The Cashier of the Bank notified the Treasurer at sundry times of dividends which had become due, and placing to the account current with the Treasurer, in accordance with law relating to the State stocks dividends; have taken them to pay the interest on the State bonds, and other purposes, without the Auditor's having issued any warrant, or allowing the Treasurer any credit for the same; the amount so taken by the Bank, to pay the interest on the bonds and for other purposes should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, in the books of the Auditor and his warrant issued for the same—otherwise the Treasurer is charged with more money than is in his possession, and becomes responsible for money which is placed beyond his control. In the balance of money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1840, a part is in wolf certificates, to the number of 7,629, which have been received from different collectors and forms a part of the revenue paid in from their respective counties, when those certificates are redeemed at the Treasury, the object of the law is accomplished: the Treasurer is not aware of any benefit arising to the State in keeping them from year to year.

In the balance of money transferred by the administrator of the late Treasurer, a part were in wolf certificates; this office would be disbursed, and the Treasurer would be relieved from part of the responsibility, if the committee who have examined the books of this office would destroy them, and the amount be placed to his credit on the books of the Auditor.

It gives the Treasurer great pleasure to inform the General Assembly, that he has received from the Treasurer of the United States, a Treasury draft on the Bank of Missouri for \$67,233 03, belonging to the 3 per cent fund of this State, subject by law to be divided among the different counties. The bank has paid within the two fiscal years, two checks drawn by the late Treasurer, and charged in the account current to the Treasurer \$42,71, a credit to the same amount should be entered on the books of the Auditor, and charged to the account of the late Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
A. McCLELLAN, Treasurer.

Some one was saying to the late Duchess of Gordon that it was much to be regretted that Mr. Penn, a young man well known for his eccentricities, should be incessantly playing such unaccountable pranks. "So it is,"

said her grace; "but why don't you advise him better? He seems to be a pen that every one cuts but nobody mends."

## From the New-York Sunday Mercury. AN AMUSING SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY.

Whoever travels through any of the New England States, and twigs as he journeys the eccentricities of some of the natives, cannot fail to be amused; and may, if he choose, derive many new ideas in respect to etymology and diversity of character.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback, from the eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green mountains of Vermont. While travelling through the town of New Salem, his road led into a piece of woods of some five miles in length, and long before he got out of which he began to entertain doubts whether he should ever be blessed with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the nut-brown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall raw boned, overgrown, lantern jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes. He was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his two breeches was amply made up behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheep skin; and for his hat, which was a dignified white felt—poor thing! it had once evidently seen better days; but now, alas! it was shorn of its glory. Whether the tempest of time had beat the top in, or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out, was difficult to tell; at any rate it was missing—and through the aperture red hair in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture that ever mortal beheld. Our travelling friend feeling an itching to scrape an acquaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of his horse, and began,

"Halloo, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?"

Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe handle, rested one foot on the gambrel of his sinister leg, and replied:

"Hullo yourself! how'd dew? wall I just can. Taint near so far now as it used to be afore they cut the wood away—then 'twas generally reckoned four miles, but now the sun shivers up the road, and don't make mor'n a tew. The fust house you come to, though is a barn, and the next is a haystack; but old Hoskin's house is on beyond. You'll be sure to meet his gals long afore you git there; tain't nary critters, they plague our folks mor'n little. His sheep git in our pasture, every day, and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dogs arter the sheep and me arter the gals, and the way he makes the wool, and I the petticoats fly, is a sin to snakes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man, pray tell me how it happens one of your legs is shorter than the other?"

"I never lows any body to meddle with my grass tanglers, mistur, but see'n it's you I'll tell ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that when I hold a plough, I can go with one foot in the furrer, and t'other on land, and not lop over; besides it is very convenient when I mow round a side hill."

"Very good, indeed—how does your potatoes come on this year?"

"They don't come at all; I digs 'em out; and there's an everlastin' snarl of 'em in each hill."

"But they are small I perceive."

"Yees, I know it—you see we planted some whoppin' blue noses over in that ore patch there, and they flourished so all firely that these ere stopped growin' just out of spite; cause they know'd they could'n begin to keep."

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

"The looks aint nothin'; its all in the behaviour. This ere hat was my religious Sunday-go-to-meetin hat, and its just as chock full of piety now as a dog is full of fleas. I've got a better one to hum, but I don't dig taters in it, no how."

"You have been in these parts some time I should guess?"

"I guess so tew. I was born and got my brot in up in that ere house; but my native place is down in Pordunk."

"Then you say it is about three and a half miles to the next house?"

"Yis sir, 'twas a spell ago, and I don't believe it grow'd much shorter since."

"Much obliged. Good bye."

"Good by to ye—that's a darn sleek mare of yours."

There reader—there is a Jonathan for you of the first water. You don't find his equal every where.

It is said that Mr. Van Buren, in spite of his unusual placidity of temper, was thrown, a few days ago, into a most extraordinary rage. The exciting cause of his fury was a flock of turkeys waddling by the white House and crying "quit! quit! quit!" Oh you devils," exclaimed Van, if I were only a little larger, I'd wring your infernal necks off for you!